RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1828. No. 453.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Oct. 22.		Fayetteville, Oct. 23.		Newbern, Oct. 18.		Petersburg, Oct. 17.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	127 a	180	150 a	175	150 a	175	125	200
Apple,	—	28	30	36	40	45	50	28	75
Peach,	—	—		50	60	50	60	45	75
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	6	8	6	7	6	7
Beeswax,	—	24	25	20	22	20	22	25	30
Butter,	—	15	16	15	20	21	25	12	25
Coffee,	—	14	15	16	17	18		12½	18
Corn,	bush.	40		35	40	35	40	35	40
Cotton,	lb.	9		8½	8	9	9½	10	
Candles, mould,	—	15	16	16		16		14	17
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		80	85	70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	650	700	425	460	650	700	625	725
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	35	40	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	120	125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	—	30	37	50		45		35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		11000	12000
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	8		6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	35		40	45	32		37½	40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		9		7	9		8
Oats,	bush.	—		22	25	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	100	125	125	150	120	125	150	200
West India,	—	80	90	70	8	80	95	100	150
New England,	—	32	40	45	50	45	50	42	45
Rice,	cwt.		300	350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,	—	—		1000	1100	1000	1100	825	
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		90		75	80	75	87
Turk's Island,	—	40	45	80		50	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	1025	1200	900	1000	800	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	—	—		120		150		—	
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	425	250	275	—		250	700
Tallow,	lb.	10		8		10		—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		75	80	75	90	100	120
Whiskey,	gall.	26	30	25	30	30	35	30	33
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	—	—		150	175	200	160	—	
Sherry,	—	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	—	—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,		—		70	80	100	120	—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. WM. HUNTINGTON, his materials, &c., and rented the shop, I would inform the public that I will carry on the business in all its branches. All work in my line will be promptly attended to and well executed. I hope, by close application, to merit a continuance of the custom which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Lemuel Lynch.

⁎ *I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my customers, as a very attentive industrious young man, and a good workman.*

Wm Huntington.

July 29. 40—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being very anxious to bring all his business to a close, has sold his stock of materials, and rented his tools and shop, to Mr. LEMUEL LYNCH, and has no interest in the work done in the shop from and after the 1st day of August next.

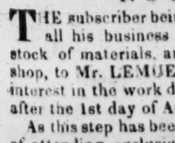
As this step has been taken for the purpose of attending exclusively to the settlement of all accounts, it is hoped and earnestly desired, that all who are indebted will call and settle with the least possible delay. Longer indulgence need not be expected.

He has on hand, and will continue to keep, a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewellery and Silver-are; all of which will be sold on batter terms than such articles have ever been sold for in this place; and will be kept for sale at the same stand as heretofore.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29. 40—tf

NORTH CAROLINIAN



WILL stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1. 36—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

The Synod of North-Carolina

will meet at Raleigh, on the 4th of November next.

October 7. 50—

A Methodist Camp-Meeting

will also commence at Low's Meeting-House, in Rockingham county, near the High Rock on Haw River, on Friday the 31st of October, and end on the Tuesday following Both meetings to be under the superintendence of the Rev. PETER DOUB, presiding elder of the Yadkin District.

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Orange Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1828.

Pomphret Gooch vs. *Hiram Laws.* } Judicial attachment levied in the hands of Frederick Moize, John A. Gooch, and James P. Laws, and they summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court here, that Hiram Laws, the defendant in the above case, resides beyond the limits of this state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendant, Hiram Laws, to be and personally appear before the judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on will be condemned, subject to the plaintiff's recovery. Test,

A. B. Bruce, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 00 47—6w

NOTICE.

I SHALL, on the second Thursday of next month, hold an election at all the usual election grounds in Orange county, for the purpose of receiving the votes to elect fifteen Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Thos. D. Watts,

Sheriff of Orange county.

October 1. 49—3w

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1828.

Robert Whitted, et al. plaintiff, vs. *Josiah Turner, defendant.* } Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court here, that William Gappins resides beyond the limits of the state, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks, that said Gappins be and appear before the judge of our next Court of Equity, to be holden for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, heard *ex parte*, and decreed accordingly as to him.

James Webb, C. M. E.

Price adv. $2 75 47—6w

BOOKS LOST.

THE person having either of the following Books, will confer a favour by returning them either to the printer, or to the owner, viz. 1st volume Shakespeare, 1st vol Bain's Wars, 4th vol. Byron's Works, 1st vol. Cœlebs, 3d vol Kollock's Sermons, and 1st vol. Denon's Travels.

S. Moore.

October 21. 52—

NOTICE.

ANY person having BOOKS in their possession, belonging to the Franklin Library Society, or have any knowledge where they are, are requested to make the same known to the Librarian. The following is a catalogue of the Books missing, viz:

History of North Carolina,
Life of Gen. Lee,
The Adventurer, 2d vol.
Gibson's Surveying,
Goldsmith's England,
Johnston's Lives, 1st vol.
Bonaparte's Campaigns.
Anson's Voyages, 1st vol.
American Speeches, 1st vol.
Inchbold's Farces, 1st and 6th vols.
History of Virginia, 1st vol.
Rollin's Ancient History, 1st vol.
Journal of a Young Man,
Neckor on Religion,
History of the late War,
Life of Coustous.

Charles H. Cox, *Librarian.*

October 21. 52—3w

NOTICE.

THE person who borrowed or took from Major James Allison's a blue Camblet Cloak, belonging to Jacob Hancock, will confer a favor by returning it without delay.

Oct. 21. 52—

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 13th instant, in the absence of the subscriber, her house was entered by some person or persons unknown, and a chest taken therefrom, carried a small distance, broken open, and a small trunk taken therefrom, containing a deed for a tract of land, and sundry other deeds and papers, together with a note of hand for four hundred and thirty nine dollars, dated in May, 1825, and signed by Caleb Lindsey, Wm. L. Durham, Thomas Roberson, John Snipes and Wm. Durham, sen with a small credit upon it, the sum not recollected All persons are therefore hereby forwarned from trading for said note or land, as the papers were feloniously taken.

Elizabeth Brewer.

October 21 52—3w

Proposals for publishing, in the town of Halifax North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper, to be called the

HALIFAX MINERVA,

BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

THE MINERVA will be printed on a large sheet of good paper, with handsome type. Information, of every kind, interesting to the Farmer, the Politician, the Merchant, the Professional Gentlemen, and the Mechanic, will be carefully selected; nor shall the *Ladies* and those fond of amusement be neglected. In fine —it will be my grand aim to render the Minerva a welcome Visitor and an instructive and amusing Companion to every class of the community.

I am a Republican in principle, and a Southron in feeling. But on all important measures, when conflicting interests or party spirit may excite discussion, I shall endeavour to pursue a moderate and cautious course. The columns of the Minerva shall never be lent to a *Faction*, nor advocate principles or measures hurtful to our common country. The merits of condidates for important offices will be canvassed strictly, but fairly; and the errors of those in office shall be exposed.

Upon the all-engrossing subject of the presidential question, it is unnecessary to speak, as the election will have been made before the publication of the Minerva commences.

With this brief sketch of my views and principles, I most respectfully solicit public patronage. Persons to whom this prospectus shall be sent, will please use their exertions to obtain subscribers, and make a return to the Post Master at Halifax, by the 1st of December next, as it is designed to commence the publication of the Minerva about that time.

The price of subscription will be two dollars and fifty cents, if paid in advance; or three dollars, if payment is not made in three months from the receipt of the first number.

Any person who shall procure six subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to a seventh gratis. To persons at a distance I feel willing to make the terms as accommodating as possible; therefore, where a company of twelve subscribers shall be made up, the price, to each subscriber, will be reduced fifty cents, from the above terms.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms.

John Campbell

Oct. 21. 52—

LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, made at September term last, I shall expose to public sale, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 24th day of November next, a tract of land containing

306 ACRES,

more or less, belonging to the heirs of the late William Bingham, deceased, lying in the county aforesaid, and adjoining the lands of Robert Whitted, William Mebane and others. A credit of one, two, three, four, and five years will be given, in equal instalments. Bond and sufficient security will be required for the purchase money.

James Webb, C. M. E.

October 7. 50—

MILTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE present Superintendants, the Rev. DANIEL A. PENICK, and the Misses M. & E. SMITH, being anxious to render this institution, in the highest degree, beneficial to the interests of Female Education, feel themselves called upon to present to the public a more extended notice of its course of instruction, regulations, &c. This is thought to be highly proper, and specially due to their patrons, at the present time, on account of the change which is being made in the vacations, viz. from the summer and winter, to the spring and fall. The present session, which commenced the 15th of July, will be extended to the middle of March 1829, making a term of eight months. Those parents or guardians who entered their children or wards at the commencement of the present session for five months, will, of course, have the privilege of withdrawing them at the end of five months from the 15th of July, if they think proper. But those who do not withdraw their children or wards at that time, i. e. who continue them in school till after the 15th December, will be regarded as having engaged for the whole term of eight months, and obligated themselves for the tuition fees accordingly.

April and October, therefore, in future, will be vacation months, for relaxation and recreation; the summer session of five months commencing the first of May, and the winter session the first of November.

A full course of instruction, in this institution, will embrace the following subjects, the first five or six of which will run through the whole course, viz.

Spelling and Defining, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Grammar; Geography, Antient, Modern, and Sacred; Astronomy; use of the Globes, and projection of Maps; History of the United States; Philosophy, Natural and Moral; Mnemoics; Cronology; Mythology; History, Antient and Modern, Profane and Ecclesiastical; Rhetoric; Logic; Chemistry; Composition.

After this, should there be time, attention will be paid to Mineralogy, Botany, Algebra, in Colburn's Introduction, and Geometry. The languages will be taught if desired.

Plain and fancy needle work, and vocal music, are taught as far as possible, to all the students. Instrumental music, painting, and ornamental work, to any who may desire it.

A small, but growing Library, of nearly 200 volumes of well selected books, is kept in the Academy, and accessible to all the students.

At the end of every session, premiums are awarded to the most deserving; and to those who shall complete a full course with us, of not less than three years, and who shall stand an approved examination, medals of graduation will be presented. And in addition to this, at the close of each session, a circular will inform the parents and guardians of our pupils, in regard to their studies, deportment, &c.

The prices of tuition, per session, are $11,00, $13,00, and $16,00, according to the branches taught. These are exclusive of ornamental work, which is $6,00, painting $10,00, and music $20,00. Boarding in the best families may be had for $30,00. A deduction is made to those who enter after the opening of the session.

Whilst the above prices are considerably lower than those at many similar institutions it is confidently expected that few will be found to yield more solid advantages.

It is only necessary to add, that Milton is a very pleasant and healthy place. In proof of this, it ought to be known, that within three years past, no scholar has been detained from school three days at a time, or a week in all during a session. The moral aspect of our town is now good, and is gradually improving. Indeed, there is no doubt that the manners and moral feelings, as well as the intellectual character of young ladies are likely to be improved by residing in Milton.

P. S. According to this new arrangement in relation to the vacations, it will be seen that a new session of five months to the middle of march next is now commencing. Parents and guardians would do well to embrace the present favorable opportunity, without delay, to enter their children for the ensuing winter session.

October 15. 52—4w

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

William Faucett v. *Richard C. Ward.* } Original attachment, levied in the hands of Archibald Ward, William Ward and Charles Stewart, and they summoned as garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard C. Ward, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, or so secludes himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden for said county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him.

Test, J. Taylor, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3 00 48—6w

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of NEVILL BARBEE, deceased, at our last August term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions; therefore all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Christopher Barbee. *Adm'r.*

October 7. 50—3wp

ORIGINAL HIGHLY APPROVED VALUABLE MEDICINES.

TWENTY YEARS.

Lee's Elixer has, for 20 years, been a most successful medicine for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, indicative consumption, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Dear Sir:—I was attacked with a most violent cold, and severe cough, and pains in the breast which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought, and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills.

—LEE'S unparalleled Anti Bilious Pills—price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of bilious and the destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, costiveness, sickness at stomach, removing colds, &c. &c. (None are genuine without the the signature of Noah Ridgely.

Dear Sir:—Having made use of the various pills in my family, offered to the public for the last twenty-five years, and having found your celebrated Anti Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating that I believe them (as represented,) a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

To Mr Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure.

SIR:—We are now happy to inform you that the result (after a correct trial) of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, has been that of the most flattering kind. Not only a few cases have been cured of that very disagreeable and irksome complaint, but sir, every case, so far as our inquires have reached, has been perfectly cured; and some indeed by a few doses only. We desire to remain, sir, yours, respectfully,

O'NEAL, RICHMOND & CO.
Middletown, Md.

To Mr NOAH RIDGELY, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent Medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard—An infallible remedy for Bruises, Rheumatism, Sprains, Numbness, Chilblains, &c. &c.

Mr. Noah Ridgely, Sir:—I have been so greatly afflicted with Rheumatic pains, as to loose, entirely, the use of my right leg, thigh, and hip, indeed it extended to my shoulder. By the use of the bottle I purchased of you, I am perfectly cured. THOS. WOOTEN,
Two miles on the Washington road.

Lee's worm destroying Lozenges, a most powerful Medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.—Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredients.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.—The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops—which give immediate relief.

Lee's Eye Water—a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—for the cure of head ache.

Lee's Corn Plaster—for removing and destroying corns.

Lee's Lip Salve.

The above highly approved Medicines are sold by

Wm. Huntington,
Hillsborough,

who has just received a fresh supply.

CAUTION. None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michl. Lee & Co.)

☞ Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

September 9. 46—12eow

State of North-Carolina.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

George Faucett v. *William Findley and wife.* } Judicial attachment, levied on a tract of land adjoining the lands of Mary E. Mc Cauley and James Dickey, containing 100 acres, more or less, on Owen's Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Findley, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, or so secludes himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, successively, that unless the said William Findley appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him.

Test, J. Taylor, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3 00 48—6w

BACON FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime BACON for sale, which is perfectly sound.

Turner & Phillips.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour,
O'er every land"

From the American Farmer.

CULTURE OF SILK.

As the season for conveying silkworm eggs by mail is approaching, I beg leave to inform planters, farmers and others, that I have a very large quantity of the eggs of the best Italian Silkworm, which I will distribute on the following terms, viz:—To any person who will enclose me five dollars, I will send by mail, (in which they will go perfectly safe) from five to ten thousand eggs, with ample instructions for the management of the worms and preparing the silk for market. This quantity of eggs will be amply sufficient for a first experiment and for producing an abundant stock of eggs for future use. As the eggs cannot be sent by mail in warm weather, it is necessary that applications be made early, that I may take the advantage of the cold weather to send them. Personal applications may be made to me at the office of the Baltimore Patriot, corner of North and Market streets. Persons residing in the South, are particularly advised to make immediate application, before the early warm weather sets in. My instructions for the management of the worms and the preparation of the silk, will contain every thing necessary or useful on the subject, as well as directions for the cultivation of the white mulberry; and, if desired, a quarter of an ounce of white mulberry seed will also accompany the eggs. The postage of the package of eggs and instructions, will not exceed treble that of a common single letter, and when the mulberry seeds are sent it will not exceed quadruple postage. Letters enclosing five dollars, as above, will be promptly attended to.

Several years experience in the cultivation of silk enables me to give all the practical information that can be desired on the subject. Last summer I raised ten thousand worms, and devoted great attention to them, for the purpose of testing my former opinions, and trying some new improvements that former experience had suggested. The result was the establishment to my entire satisfaction, of the opinion I have so long urged upon public attention, "that the cultivation of silk is a very simple art, and may be introduced among our agricultural pursuits with the greatest facility." The trial of one of the improvements alluded to resulted most satisfactorily, and will be the means of saving a great deal of labour and attention. I have also read with attention all the late publications on the subject, among others the Manual published by congress last winter, and availed myself of every useful hint they contain.

As to the simplicity of the art of cultivating silk, I could offer the most conclusive testimony. There is no branch of agriculture more simple; even children comprehend and practice it with the greatest facility. There is no necessity for thermometers, barometers, &c. as has been urged so authoritatively of late.—The worms are a very hardy insect as it relates to the changes of the weather, &c. and will turn out full sized and well formed cocoons of the best silk, whether the weather be hot or cool, whether the thermometer ranges at 68° or 90°, as I have often proved. The girls in some parts of Connecticut attend to their Silkworms in barns, and produce as good silk and as much of it as those who have scientifically constructed "laboratories." With very little labour they in a few weeks make silk enough to pay for their dresses and other articles which they purchase at the stores. They generally make sewing silk, for which they find a ready market at all the country stores, and much of that retailed in the city of New York is made in Connecticut, and is highly esteemed.—Large quantities of raw silk are also made in Connecticut, with which the ribbon, lace and fringe manufacturers of the city of New York are in some measure supplied. Little girls in the western country have also acquired the art of raising silk, and produced some fine specimens. I have in my possession a specimen of silk, made by a young lady of South Carolina, (a first experiment,) which is superior to any of the imported article I have seen, and is said by a silk lace and a fringe maker of this city, to be worth fourteen dollars a pound. A young lady of Baltimore, who had no previous knowledge of the silk culture produced last summer, (1828) several large hanks of raw silk, with which the agriculturist decorated their cars, in the great civic procession in this city, on the occasion of the commencement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. She also produced some small skeins of fine sewing silk, of a most beautiful and rich quality. These are only a few instances of persons, before utterly ignorant of the subject, and young in years, producing silk of a superior quality, with which I am acquainted. I will now give an estimate of the labour required to raise worms, from my own experience, that an idea of the profitableness of the silk culture may be obtained.

Labour of attending ten thousand Silkworms, from the hatching of the eggs to the completion of the cocoons.

During the first three weeks a boy eleven years old was occupied half an hour each day, and the remaining two weeks an hour and a half each day, in gathering leaves; and during the first three weeks a female of the family was occupied three quarters of an hour each day, and the remaining two weeks an hour and a half each day, in feeding and clearing the litter from the worms. All the time occupied by the boy, 31½ hours; whole time occupied by the female, 36¾ hours. The produce of the ten thousand worms was 28 pounds of cocoons, worth at least 25 cents a pound. To reel the cocoons, and prepare the silk for market, in a state equal to that of the specimen said above to be worth $14 a pound, would not have occupied a female skilled in reeling over four days, and the product then would have been two pounds and a quarter of silk —or thirty one dollars and a half!

One female and a boy can with ease attend to 100,000 worms, if they devote their whole time to them, which would yield, in finished silk, three hundred and fifteen dollars—an income, it is believed, which they could in no other way produce from their own labour in a whole year, much less in a few months.

From these facts our farmers and planters, and particularly their ladies, will be able to judge whether it will be to their advantage to turn their attention to the culture of silk.

GIDEON B. SMITH
Baltimore, Maryland.

Editors of papers in Maryland and Delaware, and the Southern and Western States, will oblige me, and probably subserve the cause of the silk culture, by giving the above an insertion in their papers. G. B. S.

A Flour Mill is in operation at Cincinnati, Ohio, upon a new and truly ingenious plan. A small steam engine is attached to two rotary pumps or suction machines, standing over a large vat or cistern of water, by which means water is discharged upon a wheel 30 feet in diameter, with power sufficient to carry two pair of stones, four feet in diameter, together with all the machinery in the mill. The works are so constructed that all the water, except what is lost by evaporation, runs directly back into the cistern, thus keeping up a constant supply for the pumps. The cistern is originally supplied by the rain caught from the eves of the building. This then is neither a steam nor a water power mill, but partaking of the excellencies of both.

A Portable Ice House.—Take an iron bound butt or puncheon, and knock out the head, cutting a very small hole in the bottom, about the size of a wine cork. Place inside of it a wooden tub, shaped like a churn, resting it upon two pieces of wood, which are to raise it from touching the bottom. Fill the space around the inner tub with charcoal, and fit to the tub a cover, with a convenient handle, having inside one or two small hooks, on which are to be hung the bottles during the operation. Place on the lid a bag of charcoal, about two feet square; if the charcoal in this bag is pounded it will answer better; and over all, place another cover, which must cover the head of the outer casks. When the apparatus is thus prepared, let it be placed in a cold cellar, and buried in the earth above four fifths of its height; but, though cold, the cellar must be dry, wet ground will not answer, and a sandy soil is the best. Fill the inner tub or nearly so, with pounded ice; or, if prepared in the winter, with snow well pressed down, and the apparatus will be complete. Whenever it is wished to make ice, take off the upper cover, then the sack or bag of pounded charcoal, and suspend the vessel containing the liquid to be froze up to the hooks inside of the inner cover; then close up the whole, as before, for half an hour, when the operation will be complete, provided proper care be taken to exclude external air.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Courier.

Manufactures in the South.

Col. Breithaupt, whose public spirit and enterprise recommended him as a suitable agent for a Manufacturing Company about to be established in S. Carolina, has returned from the North, where he had gone to examine the New England Factories, and to obtain the requisite machinery. He speaks with enthusiasm of the improvement of the northern states, and the liberality of their citizens. Great interest was taken in exhibiting their manufacturing establishments, and explaining every thing connected with them. A partner of the oldest manufacturer in the union, was particularly zealous in showing him the best manufactory, and giving him advice in relation to the objects of his visit. He remarked to him that the southern states had every natural advantage over the northern, in Manufacturing, but that the former must buy their experience as the latter had done. He advised him not to commence on too large a scale, but to confine operations within a moderate compass, till the workmen become expert, and experience should render profit on a large scale certain. In proof of the superior manner in which the machinery of the northern Factories is executed, Colonel Breithaupt, states, that the agent of an extensive Cotton Factory about to be established in Prussia, after visiting England, gave the preference to American machinery, and ordered at one Factory machinery to the amount of $100,000. The workshops where such business is despatched are filled with orders, many of which cannot be executed under eighteen months. Colonel Breithaupt could not get what he wished made in time in the north, and therefore employed, under the recommendation of experienced manufacturers, a number of mechanics, sufficient to make the machinery he wanted, and whose arrival in South Carolina he is daily expecting. Our fellow citizen, Mr. Schley, who went north for the same object, is, we believe, engaged in making machinery for a Cotton Factory in Jefferson county.

So far from obstructing the object of Colonel Breithaupt, our northern fellow citizens were particularly polite and attentive in affording every facility towards its accomplishments, and expressed their surprise that much of our capital had not been sooner employed in manufacturing enterprise.

New York Post Office.—It may be matter of curiosity to our readers to see a statistical view of this establishment, which exceeds any other in the union in the amount of business transacted, (with the exception perhaps of that at Washington,) and also in its receipts. There are eight clerks, and the whole number of persons employed is twenty four. The number of mails made up daily is about 150, most of them being large and for distribution at other offices. Nearly forty thousand newspapers pass through the office weekly, and the monthly and quarterly periodicals probably are one fourth that number weekly. Between fifty and sixty thousand letters are sent through the office every week. The Liverpool packets usually deliver from 1500 to 2500 letters; the London about 500; the Havre 600 to 1200; the Mexican nearly 500; and the New Orleans 500. The packet ship Florida, which arrived last week from Liverpool, brought 2100 letters, which were counted, marked and ready for delivery in forty minutes! The amount of postage received during the quarter ending 30th of June, exceeded $30,000. The labour in this office is arduous, and the utmost activity, accuracy, and civility are required to expedite business, and do justice to the citizens and to strangers who throng there for letters.

New York Journal of Commerce.

RAND'S SOLAR MICROSCOPE

We shall never eat another fig. The Microscope has shown us that the fig is nothing but a combination of snapping turtles, belligerent, pugnacious, and fraught with the old Adam. Reader, perchance you are in the act of pouring vinegar on your oysters. Do you know what you are about? You are about to swallow snakes five feet long, armed and equipped as the law of nature directs, with all sorts of offensive weapons. Peradventure you are fond of peaches: pause ere you apply to your lips the deceitful fruit, with its covering of down;—you are about to masticate some thousands of many-legged monsters, one of which ought to furnish a breakfast for a file of Kentucky militiamen.

"Fleas are not lobsters! d—n their souls;" exclaimed Sir Joseph Banks, (auctoriate P. Pindar) in mingled wrath and mortification. Sir Joseph never saw Rand's Solar Microscope, or he would not have been so angry on the occasion. A lobster is a mere pigmy compared with the colossal flea. All that the latter wants is a nose, and he would present a head equal to that of lofty man. We examined one yesterday *phrenologically*, and found to our satisfaction, the organs of combativeness and destructiveness most fully developed. We have been bitten by many a musquito this fall, but we had no idea of our actual suffering; at each individual bite we have had a small sword, three feet in length, run into our body corporate. Even now there is one of these pestilent warriors making a *passado* at our nose. Yesterday morning, we should have only thought it necessary to blow him away; but our eyes have since been opened, and we shall set about a serious defence with a sword cane.

Who ever expected to see the blood flowing through the veins of a fly? Yesterday we saw a fly, apparently juvenile, the "crimson tide" coursing through his frame, and his heart beating like a mountain in commotion. He was evidently suffering from love or disappointed ambition; and to judge from the passionate expression of his face, he was a fly of high wrought feelings, dissatisfied with the order of things, and, like Hamlet, determined upon questioning with his destiny.

"*Natura est maxima in minimus,*" ("Nature is greatest in her smallest works") said Pliny; and we are prepared to agree with him, when this microscope shows us fleas as big as elephants and mites possessed of the size and activity of racehorses, with the simple substitution of claws for legs. If Mr. Rand goes on in this way, he will soon make invisibility visible. *N. Y. Courier.*

Death by Fire.—We have to record an appalling instance of the death, by fire, of a daughter, aged about 12, of Thomas Lee, merchant tailor, of this city. About seven o'clock, on Sunday evening, as she was sitting, in a rocking chair, in the second story of her father's house, in Daniels street, and as is supposed, asleep, she fell over the fender into the fire, and the flames caught her clothes. She instantly ran up stairs into the third story, where was a girl about her own age, who was too much alarmed to render assistance. The sufferer, writhing in agony, convulsed and uttering the most piercing shrieks, made her way down stairs, and out of the front door into the street. At this time she was completely enveloped in flames, which illumined the whole street, and her piteous cries aroused the neighborhood. A gentleman who was passing at the time, caught her in his arms, and to his own injury, pressed her to his breast and partially succeeded in staying the flames, but not having an overcoat, could not subdue them. As the soonest means of granting relief, he ran towards a pump near by, but stumbled and fell. Another gentleman caught her up, and took her to the pump, and a person happening to be there with a pail, the flames were quenched. The agonized being was taken back to the house, and her body presented a most dreadful appearance. Her clothes were almost burnt off, and the skin was also all off, except that on her face. Medical aid was rendered, but at one o'clock that night, the spirit of the unhappy victim left its wretched and tortured abode, and winged its way to heaven.

The mother of the girl, was, at the time, on a visit to a sick neighbor's, and the father was absent from town.

St. John, (N. B.) Sept. 20.

On Wednesday last, about 5 o'clock in the morning, as a number of persons were waiting above the falls for an opportunity of passing down through, a young man of the name of Keenen, being in a boat alone, attempted to cross to one of the Islands, at the entrance of the Falls, but finding the stream running very hard, and never having been through the Falls before, became alarmed, his terror increased to such a degree as to render him unable to extricate himself from inevitable destruction, the boat glided into the whirlpools of the Falls, and was immediately sucked under water in sight of the agonized companions, who could not render him the least assistance. The unfortunate youth sunk to risk no more.

Politics.—We have always admired a sturdy republican—one, who is resolute to enjoy his own opinions, but possessing withal a disposition to let others enjoy theirs. An old lady said of her new gown, it was so *red* it was almost *black*; and so it is with certain ultra partizans—they are so monstrously republican, that they are ready to knock you down if you presume to differ from them in any particle of their political creed. They are the undeviating friends of the freedom of opinion and speech for themselves and their party; but here endeth the first and last chapter of their republicanism. They are like a man, who having invited a large number of guests to dine with him, said to them, "Gentlemen, here is beef, venison and fowl; which will you have? For my own part I prefer beef, and if any of you choose venison or fowl, I hope you may be choked!"

Jonny Jug is own of these ultra republicans and every man is a tory who differs in opinion from Jonny Jug. As a proof of his republicanism, he holds that any *republican* measure, which cannot be carried by fair argument, or the unconstrained voice of the people, should be enforced by the bayonet. "As for me," says Jonny Jug, "I profess to be a ginny-wine republican," and the truth is, he owes more of his republicanism to *gin* and *wine* than to any other cause.

Berkshire Amer.

From the Weedsport Advertiser.

A New Candidate for President

"Who are you for, for President?" inquired a couple of wags of one of our steam-loving neighbours, who was going to the general training last week, and whose skin was then full of the *o be joyful* stuff. "Who be I for! hey! (hiccup) gentlemen," answered he, as soon as he had brought himself to a fair balance in front of them,—"Why, gentlemen, I'm for Gineral (hiccup)—I'm for (hiccup) Gineral ——" "O," replied one of the interrogators, interrupting the hero before he had finished hiccupping out who he was for—"he's for Hickory, no doubt—he's for General Jackson!" "No I an't, nother—dang it!" retorted the good natured bacchanalian, "I'm for Gineral (hiccup) Training!" and he reeled majestically past them on his way hiccupping a hurra for "General Training!"

Foreign Extracts.

The London Courier of the 5th, says: —"There is a pause in the more active operations against Choumla. Varna and Silistria, are likely to occupy the besiegers some time. The fleet off Varna cannot approach the fortress on account of the batteries, and the Turks, according to an article in a French paper, dated on Wednesday, claim some advantage over the Russians, in a sally from Silistria of the 21st ult. Both armies are waiting for reinforcements.—Hussein Pacha has sent pressing demands for them, and in consequence the Grand Vizier has set out with a strong force. No operations on a great scale are likely to take place before the beginning of this month, except to attempt to dislodge the Russian division under General Rudiger from East Stamboul. This attempt will, in all probability, be made by the Grand Vizier.

A Frankfort paper mentions, that the Emperor had resolved to make a representation to the Divan, through the interposition of Lord Hytesbury and the other ministers at Odessa. In the mean time military operations were to be pressed, and reinforcements to be brought up with the greatest activity."

There is no doubt, but that great military preparations are making on both sides, and no prospects appear of peace.

It is said that after the Sultan has despatched towards the Balkan mountain, every man capable of bearing arms, and all the train of artillery, he will assemble the Asiatic Kurds, consisting of 320,000 men in arms, and will place himself at their head.

Affairs in Portugal were tranquil.—Don Miguel reigned absolute, and the expedition had sailed for Madeira.—When the continental powers have leisure they will settle the affairs of Portugal.

The second part of the French expedition to the Morea, was in active preparation.

The police, which watches over the capital of Turkey, with the utmost care, have it is said, discovered several conspiracies against the life of the Sultan, and there are nightly executions. Several attempts at conflagrations are also spoken of, and the month of August may witness some grand catastrophe; for the misery is general, and the arrivals from the Black Sea and Egypt being very few, the capital will speedily be exposed to the calamities of famine.

Young Napoleon Bonaparte.

Vienna, August 22.

By an autograph letter of the Emperor to the Aulice Council of War, His Majesty has appointed his grand son, the Duke of Reichstadt, to the inexpressible joy of his august mother and the young Prince himself, to the rank of Captain in the Yager Battalion, bearing his Majesty's name. Thus the military career of the Prince will commence this year. It is said that in the approaching reviews, he will be placed under the Archduke Charles.

Mr. Austin, deputy treasurer of Greenwich Hospital for the last 25 years, has been committed to prison for trial, on the discovery of a defalcation of about 40,000*l.* of the funds of that institution. On the appointment of a new deputy, the books were examined, and the deficiency discovered, when he fled and was pursued and taken in Ireland. He says 2,500,000*l.* has passed through his hands, and appears to have speculated in advances and discounts on the checks.

The late archbishop of Canterbury's will having been proved, his personal estate is found to amount to 180,000*l.* He left seven daughters, all unmarried. He bequeathed his options, worth 5 or 6,000 a year, to his successor. The nomination to the registry of the prerogative court, lately secured to him by parliament, is valued at 100,000*l.* in addition to his other wealth. His income was said to be 25,000*l.* per annum.

A whale, some months ago, drifted ashore near Ostend. The skeleton was carefully preserved, and after being exhibited in several places on the continent, will be sent to London. It is one of the largest of the species, and measures 96 feet in length, with a tail 26 feet in width, and the body so spacious between the ribs that an orchestra of 24 musicians perform in it.

Effect of an attempt to throw light on a dark subject.—A late trial at Gildhall is thus related.

Squirs v. Allen.—This was a case of assault and battery, arising out of an attempt to throw light on supposed improper doings.

Mr. Squires, the complainant, stated his own case; and having informed the court that he kept house at No. 8. Bridgewater square, and that he had a widow lady occupying apartments therein, he proceeded—"Last night please your worship, the widow brought home this gentlemen—or this gensleman brought the widow la'ly—I can't exactly say which, and, *as such*, I won't take upon me to say whether she brought home he, or he she; but he was an entire stranger to me, and they came home together, and, *as such*, they went up stairs to her apartments together; *by which means* I did'nt feel at all comfortable; for my house is a respectable house, and

as such, I was resolved it should be. *By which means*, please your worship, I heard a great jumping on the widow lady's landing place; and *as such* I ran down stairs to strike a light; for I considered that improper things were about to commence, *by which means* I thought the best way would be to throw a light upon 'em; and, *as such*, that was my reason for running down stairs to strike a light. *By which means* when I had struck a light, and, *as such*, went to see what they were about, this gentleman knocked it out of my hand; *by which means* I laid hold of him and ordered him to quit my premises momently; and, *as such*, he laid hold of my leg. 'Sir, says I, 'I shall thank you to let my leg go; *by which means* he would not; and *as such*, he split my trowsers from the ancle to the hip.

Mr. Allen, in reply, said, "Some of that ere is *pretty true*, and some of it is *very false*; because why—I did not knock out the light before he had laid hold of my collar to turn me out like a dog; and I was not going to be served in that way, *consequentially* I stood up in my own defence."

Mr. Squires in rejoinder, said, "Your Worship, I have no doubt it was his intention to disparage the respectability of my house—else why should he come home, with the widow lady, like a thief in the night? and *as such* he is a false man; *by which means* I hope you will see me righted."

Mr. Alderman Farebrother—"It appears to me, Mr. Squires, that you have brought this assault upon yourself by intruding yourself too officiously into the widow's apartment. Whilst the widow pays you rent for that apartment she has a right to receive whom she pleases there; and '*as such*' I would advise you to get rid of the widow; '*by which means*' you will avoid coming into any unpleasant contact with her visitors."

And 'as such,' the complaint was dismissed.

NEW SPINNING MACHINE.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

We this morning examined and saw in operation a most ingenious and valuable machine for spinning flax and hemp, invented by Dr. Bell and Mr. Dyer, two intelligent and highly respectable gentlemen from New England. They entered upon the prosecution of their plans last winter, and have now brought them to a successful termination. As the patent has not been secured, we are not permitted to give a full description of the invention; but the following particulars will be interesting to our readers, especially to those who wish well the cause of American manufactures.

This machine is constructed on an entirely new principle, having no analogy to the process for the cotton, wollen, worsted, or other manufacture. The quality of the yarns produced is pronounced, by competent judges, to surpass other linen yarns in as great a proportion as cotton or wollen yarns, spun by the present improved machinery, are superior to those wrought by hand. The size of the thread can be varied to any extent, from that of cambric to that of the rope yarns used in the manufacture of cordage. In the degree of velocity, its operation is limited only by the quickness which the spindles and fliers are capable of supporting. The instrument now in operation produces about the same quantity of thread per spindle, fineness being equal, as the *throstle spindles* in the cotton manufacture. The whole formation of the thread from dressed flax is completed at one operation. The material laid on the machine is wound upon the spools ready for the loom, without the intervention of any assistance, the whole being effected by the rotary motion communicated from *drums*. Indeed, all the motions of the instrument are of a circular kind.

So far as our observation or knowledge extends, this invention is entirely original, and nothing of the kind exists in the workshops of the United States or Europe, where fabrics from flax are entirely wrought by hand. The manufactures of linens will now be placed upon the same ground and enjoy the same facilities as cottons. It has been estimated, that, upon moderate calculations, *two millions of dollars* may be saved annually to this country by the reduced expenses of linen fabrics, effected by this invention. If it be not introduced abroad, and foreign prices thus diminished, the products of our own looms will supply our markets and prevent importations from maintaining competition. Such is our impression of the importance of this machine. Those who are incredulous on the subject, may have their doubts removed by an examination of specimens of the thread at this office, or by inspecting the machine at the corner of Pine and Water streets.

N. Y. Statesman.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 29.

ELECTORAL.

Administration Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.

First Dist.	—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Second,	Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Third,	Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Fourth,	Edmond Deberry, of Montgomery,
Fifth,	Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth,	Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh,	Benj. Robinson, of Cumberland,
Eighth,	James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth,	William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth,	Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Eleventh,	Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth,	Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
Thirteenth,	William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth,	Wm. S. Blackledge of Craven,
Fifteenth,	Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

Jackson Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

First District	—Robert Love, of Haywood,
Second,	Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes,
Third,	Peter Forney, of Lincoln,
Fourth,	John Giles, of Rowan,
Fifth,	Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham,
Sixth,	John M. Morehead, of Guilford,
Seventh,	Walter F Leak, of Richmond,
Eighth,	Willie P Mangum, of Orange,
Ninth,	Rev. Josiah Crudup, of Wake,
Tenth,	John Hall, of Warren,
Eleventh,	Joseph J. Williams, of Martin,
Twelfth,	Kedar Ballard, of Gates,
Thirteenth,	Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe,
Fourteenth,	Richard D. Speight, of Craven,
Fifteenth,	Edwd. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

*** The Election takes place on the second Thursday (the 13th) of November next.

☞ Any quantities of either of the above tickets will be furnished on application, at 25 cents per hundred.

Henry Bowles, has been committed to the jail of this county, charged with the murder of Robert Dickey. We shall refrain from giving particulars; but as related to us, this murder is characterised by circumstances of unusual atrocity.

At the Superior Court of Guilford county, held last week. *Jesse Upton*, who has twice been convicted of the murder of his wife, and as often delayed the sentence of the law by appeal to the Supreme Court, was ordered to be executed on Friday the 7th of November next.

Governor Trimble, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation recommending Friday the 14th of November next, to be observed by the people of that state as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, for the numerous and invaluable blessings which he has been pleased to bestow upon them and the whole country.

A fire broke out in Fredericksburg, Va. on the 14th inst. which consumed seven or eight houses; supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The houses were all insured.

Counterfeit bills, of 100 dollars, purporting to be of the New-Orleans Branch of the United States Bank, have lately been passed in Boston.

A Norfolk paper of the 6th inst. states, that 60,000 bushels of wheat arrived in New-York from the south, in five days, which was sold at from $1:30 to $1:50 per bushel.

Swash.—We have been favored by a friend, with the perusal of a letter from Lieut. Eliason of Fort Macon, the intelligent engineer appointed to superintend the works at the Swash. He says, "that a dredging machine, with a double set of scoops, possessing from 2½ to 3 times the power of the one recommended by Capt. Bache, in his report to congress, is to be delivered at Beaufort on the 1st March next, and that it is probable, by the 1st May, the work will be commenced and vigorously prosecuted. We understand, it is the opinion of Mr. Eliason, that the enterprize is not only practicable, but within the compass of small means compared with its magnitude and importance. With the Swash deepened and a central rail way constructed, the effect on the prosperity of the state, and particulary of this town, will be incalculable. *Newbern Spectator.*

Fly Shuttle Loom.—We went yesterday morning with several gentlemen, to visit Mr. David Reid's weaving establishment in Craven street. He has erected, in company with a Mr Person, recently arrived from Scotland, a fly shuttle loom, and intends extending the concern. Mr. P. we learn, has been many years engaged as a weaver in extensive English factories, and is a first rate artist—we found him intelligent and civil, and returned highly gratified with our visit. The machine appears simple, of but little cost, and easy repair. There were warped on it 260 yards of thread, and we are informed that a day's work was from 20 to 30 yards of cloth twilled, to go 6 or 8 yards to the pound. The weaving was beautifully done, and with astonishing facility. We call the attention of our Jackson friends to it, as the most effectual, as well as constitutional remedy against the operation of the Tariff; indeed we recommend it to the patronage of the public as likely to prove a very convenient establishment; and in particular to our female friends, from whose decision there is no appeal. - *Ibid.*

Lusus Naturæ—About three weeks since, the wife of Mr. Nathan Allman, living in this county, about ten miles east of this town, was delivered of a male child, with neither hands nor feet. The arms are perfect as far as the wrist joints, which terminate in a blunt cloven end, not unlike a goat's foot: the legs are wanting below where the knee-joints should be: near the end of the right leg, are two knots, on opposite sides of the limb, resembling deformed toes. The child is healthy, and bids far to grow up. *West. Car.*

We understand a negro man, the property of Mr. James Leigh, of Perquimans county, was stabbed with a knife and killed a few days since, in Camden county, by a white man, who has been committed to jail.

Elizabeth City Star.

Messrs. J. & J. Harper, of New York, have in press, and will shortly publish, a work entitled *Domestic Duties*, designed for young married ladies. This work has run hastily through three editions in London, and only a few copies have ever reached this country. "The contents of the work are addressed more particularly to young house-keepers, on the subjects of their social relations, their household concerns, the regulation of their time, their moral and religious duties. There is wide scope for much interesting detail under these several heads, and the newly married lady will doubtless find good advice and direction for whatever sphere of life she is destined." *N. E. Pallad.*

It has been agreed, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that the umpire to decide the question respecting the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, shall be the king of the Netherlands.

A passenger in the Albany steam boat, on the 14th inst. was robbed of his pocket book, and $1100.

An Impostor.—The Methodist minister, trustees, and class leaders of Rochester, have advertised a young man by the name of Amzi W. Curtis, a pretended minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as an impostor. He has been recently tried by the Quarterly Conference, on the following charges, viz. disorderly conduct, speaking evil of ministers, sowing discord among brethren, lying. There were fourteen specifications, on all of which he has been found guilty. It moreover appears that for a number of years he has been disgracing an assumed ministerial character. After several seductions and adulteries in Ohio, he fled from thence leaving his victims and their unwelcome offspring unprovided for. The last information, left him engaged in preaching in Steuben county. *Com. Adv.*

Isaac Bishop of Darien, Con. who has lately astonished and shocked the public by the commission of crimes, outrageous and desperate, was tried by the Superior Court in Danbury, Con. and found guilty of adultery and of the crime of poisoning the wells of three of his neighbors. The sentences of the Court on these several crimes included imprisonment at hard labor during life, and fines to a considerable amount. But to these crimes he has added yet another, for which he is bound over to the final retribution—he has poisoned himself. He was found in the agonies of death on the morning when he was to have been conducted to the state prison. His shroud had subsequently been conveyed to him by Mrs. Weed, the participator in his first crime. He had made provision for interment in his own burying place, in a written instrument, and left funds to defray the expenses.

In the case of Jonathan Russell *vs.* Seth Hunt, which has been for several years depending in the Court in the city of New York a trial has at length been had, and a verdict given in favor of Mr. Russell.

This suit arose from some publications by Mr. Hunt, in a newspaper, under the signature of *Ariel*, charging Mr. Russell with having imparted the information which he obtained as one of the Commissioners of the United States at Ghent, political events, to the house of Mullets, London, in order to enable that house to speculate for his benefit and their own, upon such events.

Naval.—We understand that orders have been received to equip the U. S. frigate *Guerrier*, lying at the Navy Yard, Gosport, for sea, with all possible despatch. *Beacon.*

Apples are so plenty this season, in some parts of Massachusetts, that they are suffered to drop off and rot, and hogs and cattle turned in to feed on them: cider is so low, that it is not worth making.

A letter from Chipola, Florida, July 18, says, "lands have risen at least 300 per cent. in price, and are daily advancing; the tide of emigration is flowing in rapidly, and the country still proves uninterruptedly healthy. The Physicians, to avoid starvation, are moving away. We have had a drought which produces much alarm. It is a critical time, for the corn is now in milk. The cane crops are not yet injured: they are as fine as ever were seen."

Christie, a fugitive from Upper Canada, accused of murdering his benefactor's son (Isaac James) and running off with his waggon and horses, has been arrested in Troy, N. York.

Fire.—On the 6th instant, the large three story brick building, known as the "Washington Hall," situated on the corner of Bay and Jefferson streets, Savannah, was entirely destroyed by fire.

Improved Travelling.—However strange it may have appeared a few years since, the distance between N. York and Detroit, 750 miles, is now performed in four days and a half, viz. from Detroit to Buffalo, 250 miles, in 48 hours; Buffalo to Albany, 360 miles, 48; hours and from Albany to New York, 150 miles, in 12 hours.

Not long since, in one of the bye streets of this city, a man was found thrashing a woman for some offence that she had done. A captain of a vessel, passing by at the same time, stopped a moment, and surveyed the unmanly creature. Without speaking a word, he doubled up his fist, gave the fellow a blow, that sent him half over the street, and then walked away as if nothing had happened. *Noah.*

A *British* vessel lately imported twenty bales U. S. Cotton into Liverpool, via. Halifax, on which was paid but 4d. per cwt. duty. An *American* ship, from New York, immediately claimed, *under treaty*, to have her cargo admitted on the same duty. The Collector could not decide the case, and it was referred to government. Memorials have also been sent to government, and to the American Ambassador. Thus this point may be brought to an early issue. The British have, indeed, a right to annul the treaty, giving a year's notice. New facts will probably arise before Congress meets.

Detroit, Oct. 2.

Fortunate Escape.—One of those singularly fortunate escapes, when the adverse chances are as a thousand to one, occurred last week, a few miles above this city. A son of Mr. Henry Connor was harrowing, when he observed that the key of the yoke was falling out; while standing between the oxen, to fasten it, they took fright and ran. The boy supported himself on the yoke, and being shook from that, caught the chain in his hands as he was falling. He was carried in this way about fifty rods, when he fell to the ground, and the harrow, loaded with a heavy log, passed over him, cutting the skirts of a strong new blanket coat completely off. He arose uninjured, and without even the slightest contusion upon his person.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register recommends a decoction of the root of the dogwood tree in cases of tetanus or locked jaw. He says it was found to be an admirable specific in the American army during the revolutionary war, when such affection from gun-shot wounds were quite frequent.

Singular.—A short time since, a gentleman of Providence, R. I. was out in the suburbs endeavouring to get a shot at a large eagle. Suddenly the eagle sprang upwards, and continued to wing his flight spirally to an immense height, nearly out of sight, when he fell to the earth, nearly on the spot from whence he had flown. On approaching the eagle a small weazle was observed to run from the body, and on examination it was found the animal had got under the eagle's wing, and commenced feasting upon his blood, until the noble bird fell from exhaustion. The little marauder then made his escape.

Upwards of three hundred barrels of Maple Sugar have been received by the Canal, which has been sold at five cents a pound. Last season, we understand, a parcel of about seventy barrels was received It is supposed the manufacture of this article will increase and that it will soon be one of considerable importance. The supplies of Sugar from New Orleans have already increased to such an amount, that they are rapidly taking the place of Foreign Sugar, and it is supposed by many intelligent persons, that in a very few years the supplies from New Orleans and elsewhere, will be sufficient for the consumption, and no Foreign Sugar will be required. *N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

Hudson and Delaware Canal.—We observe, by a communication from Philip Hone, Esq to the Legislature of New York, that the whole line of this important canal, together with the railway connecting it with the coal mines of the Lackawaxen, will be entirely completed in a few days.

American Desert.—There is an extensive desert in the territory of the United States, west of the Mississippi, which is described in Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, 400 miles to the east, and is 500 from north to south. There are deep ravines in which the brooks and rivers meander, skirted by a few stunted trees but all the elevated surface is a barren desert, covered with sand, gravel, pebbles, &c. There are a few plants, but nothing like a tree, to be seen on these desolate plains, and seldom is a living creature to be met with. The Platte, the Arkansas, and other rivers, flow through this dreary waste.

Pittsburg Spectator.

NOTICE

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my son Riley James, has authority from me to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his contracts, in as full and complete a manner as if he had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

Jesse James.

October 28. 53—3w

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

JUST received a fresh supply of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c. which will be sold low for cash.

Lemuel Lynch.

October 21. 52

CASH.

THE subscriber will give Fifty Cents for good WHEAT, delivered at his Mill. He keeps for sale Flour, Bran, and Middlings.

J. Webb.

Sept. 30. 49—4

A WATCH FOUND.

WAS found on the 13th of August, near the Mill of Jas. Faucett, a WATCH, which the owner can have on application to the subscriber, living near Catlett Campbell, esq. three miles west of Hillsborough.

Wm. Faucett.

October 21. 52—3w

NOTICE.

SOME time in the year of 1825, I gave to John Wilson two notes, one for 100 dollars, one for 150 dollars; and one other note was also given to Thomas D. Watts, sheriff, for the tax on a billiard table, for 500 dollars, by Adams & Wilson, and which was paid to the sheriff by Wilson; all of which notes I have paid to Wilson. At the time of our settlement he stated that he had destroyed or lost the notes. This is therefore to forewarn any person from trading for the said notes.

Wm. H. Adams.

October 21. 53 3w

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a family of NEGROES consisting of five or six, which he will sell on accommodating terms, either together or singly.

M. Adams.

Oct. 21. 52—3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure in the jails of Orange or Person county, in the State of North Carolina, my negro man

SAWNEY,

who ran away from my plantation in the aforesaid county of Person, about the 10th of September last. He was raised by Major Pleasant Henderson, of Chapel Hill, at whose sale I purchased him about the 18th of July last, and I have no doubt but that he is now lurking in that neighborhood. He is neither of the darkest African black, nor is he yellow, but rather between the two colours, rather upwards of twenty years old, straight limbed, spare made, about five feet nine or ten inches high, with a high forehead, large nose, thick lips, speaks quick when spoken to, and is quite a sensible negro.

Thomas M'Gehee.

October 21. 52—3w

SONG.

From Joanna Baillie's New Drama of "The Bride."

The gliding fish that takes his play
In shady nook of streamlet cool,
Thinks not how waters pass away,
And summer dries the pool.

The bird beneath his leafy dome
Who trills his carol loud and clear,
Thinks not how soon his verdant home
The light'ning breath may sear.

Shall I, within my bridegroom's bower
With braids of building roses twined,
Look forward to a coming hour
When he may prove unkind?

The bee reigns in the waxen cell,
The chieftain in his stately hold—
To-morrow's earthquake—who can tell?
May both in ruin fold.

On the character and Origin of the Low Country of North-Carolina.

[By Elisha Mitchell, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, in the University North Carolina.)

(*Concluded.*)

Though the considerations that have been already offered seem to be sufficient to establish the truth of our proposition, "that the low country has not been produced by the action of causes that are still in operation," it will be stil further illustrated by the remarks that are to follow. I proceed therefore to observe that—

2. *The low country has not been produced by a gradual encroachment of the land upon the sea, but became dry land throughout its whole extent, or nearly its whole extent, at one time.*

The human mind is very averse to admitting amongst the causes of the phenomena it would explain, such as it has never witnessed the action of; and rather prefers the supposition, that the known causes which are now confessedly inadequate to the effect, are, at sometimes, or have been on some former occasion, so magnified and enlarged, as to acquire the requisite degree of efficiency. Thus, finding the gulf stream and the waves, such as we now observe them, inadequate to the creation of the low country, we are ready to conceive of some condition of the Antediluvian ocean, when they operated with far greater energy, and when they threw up this district as easily as they now form the low sandy islands that are covered at every tide—that during this state of things, the land encroached continually upon the sea, till the low country, such as we now behold it, was the final result,

If, instead of the strata of which this district is composed, we met with a totally irregular and confused collection of heaps of *sand*, this account of the matter would have more plausibility. The tendency of the irregular action of the waves, beating upon the coast would be to form such a collection, and not those alternate layers of *clay* and sand, which we actually find. But the extension of the argument, that might be drawn from this source, is rendered altogether unnecessary, by the appearance of marine organic remains. This is quite decisive of the point, that the low country has not been gradually thrown up by the waves, during either the present or any former condition of the ocean.

It may be doubted whether Bergman was aware of the strict and philosophical accuracy of his language, and whether he did not consider himself as describing them by an elegant metaphor, when he denominated the shells that lie imbedded in the strata of the globe, the *medals of creation*. But, that this is their real character, that they furnish us with the only clue that can guide us in our attempts to unravel the ancient history of the earth, and the data from which we are to estimate the number, magnitude, and durations of the revolutions it has undergone, is becoming more and more evident, from day to day. It is by means of their organic remains, that the geology of other countries has been established on firm foundations, and it is to the same objects, that we must apply ourselves, if we would give precision and accuracy to that of our own. Hitherto, they appear to have been observed in a very general manner, if not altogether neglected. And yet, they offer a rich harvest of discovery, to the individual, who has the requisite skill and leisure to gather it. The person who, with a good knowledge of the conchology of our waters, should pass through the alluvial district, and examine its marine organic remains, would soon educe light from darkness. The shells are fragile from decay, but so far as their forms are concerned, often in a state of perfect preservation, and they may be had to any amount. They have withal, a few characters, which must strike the most casual observer, and these are all that are necessary for our present argument.

Shells that are tossed by the waves, are soon ground to a fine powder, or at least worn smooth and deprived of their sharp processes and projections. Every person who has been upon the sea beach must have observed this.

But the shells of the low country present no such marks of attrition. I should not be safe in the assertion that I have never seen a water worn shell amongst our marine remains; I have occasionally picked them up—especially in the beds of branches and gullies, where the water and sand were continually passing over them, but they are exceedingly rare. The great body of the shells offer by their appearance, a conclusive evidence that they have never been tossed upon the beach. They still preserve in perfection, their minutest furrows and most tender and delicate processes. I have small bivalve shells, of which the two parts still cohere, though it requires the application of but a gentle force to separate them.

That the low country has not been *gradually* formed, is further proved, by the fact, that the shells are every where of the same age. They belong to the same genera and species, with such variations only as are common in the living animals in neighboring bays and harbors, and, *in many cases*, to the genera and species now inhabiting the Atlantic coast. How far the agreement between them and the living races will be found to extend, I canno say—the subject stands in great need of investigation, but it will probably be found to be pretty intricate. It is however to be remembered, that the eye of an experienced naturalist, will sometimes detect specific distinctions, where to one whose opportunities for observation had been less ample, there will appear to be a very exact resemblance.

That the shells are every where in the same state of decay, in places remote from each other, at a distance from and contiguous to the sea, is a matter of no uncertainty. If a person be presented with parcels from the upper part of Bladen county, from the bank of the northeast at Wilmington, seventy miles nearer to the sea, from the sides of the natural well in Duplin, and the banks of Fishing creek near Infield, and of the Meherrin at Murfreesborough, he will be unable to tell, except from the color and consistency of the sand and clay that is intermixed with them, from which locality they came.

All these appearances are totally at variance with the theory which attributes the low country to the gradual accretions of its shores. Were this view of the matter correct, we should have few large beds of shells—the shells would be worn smooth by the attrition of the sand, and the genera and species, and the state of preservation or decay, in which they are found, would be continually varying as we approached the ocean. This argument will not apply to the tract of alluvial that lies between the first shells and the fixed rocks, but most persons will be inclined to assign a common origin to the whole of this district.

3. *Though the low country became dry land throughout its whole extent, at one time, it was not formed by the sudden transportation, from a distance, into the beds which they now occupy, of the sand and clay, which constitute its strata.*

It is now a long time since I read Dr Hayden's Geological Essays, so that I have but an imperfect recollection of their contents; but I believe he attributes the low country, in part at least, to the currents that have swept across the continent, and brought the sand and gravel of the regions about Hudson's Bay, and deposited them along our seaboard. Of course, that which now occupies the lower district of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, must have been borne across the central and western parts of North-Carolina.

That such currents may have swept over the Northern States, I am, from the few faint recollections I have of the beds of sand and gravel, strewed over the interior of the country, inclined to believe. But that they did not pass over the central and western parts of North Corolina, or that if they passed, they brought nothing with them to deposit in the regions south of us—conclusive evidence is furnished by the fact, that no where, on either hill or valley, have they left the least trace of their action. They must have permitted some small quantities of the sand and pebbles they were bearing on, to settle down and remain behind, but none are to be found.

Immediately east of the University of North Carolina, is a bed of red sandstone, about twenty miles across; immediately west, a still broader bed of ancient transition rocks. This is succeeded by a body of granite, not as I believe of the oldest formation, and the granite, by the gneiss and mica slate of the Alleganies—about twenty five miles of the exterme western part of the state, still held by the Indians, belongs to the transition agillite of Tennessee. Throughout the whole line from the Hiwassee on the west, to the commencement of the alluvial on the east, a distance of about four hundred miles, and over all these formations, I have sought carefully for traces of currents and of diluvial action and deposit, but have found none. It is manifest that this entire region was originally thrown up in the state of rock, that this rock has gradually mouldered into the soil that now covers it, and that no foreign matters are mingled with it. Except in the beds of the streams, the gravel is all sharp. There are no marks that a flood of waters, holding any thing suspended, has ever passed over it, or that during the deluge, recorded in the Scriptures, any thing was deposited upon it.

That the low country was not formed by the sudden introduction of the sand and gravel, that compose its strata, *from the quarter of the sea*, or indeed from any quarter whatever, conclusive evidence is furnished by the composition and aspect of the strata themselves.

Passing by the shells, the appearance of which is alone decisive of the point, we may remark that none of the recent beds of fine clay occuring amongst the strata of the globe, can have been produced by a cause that operated suddenly and violently. They be cannot be the effect of a rapid motion of any kind, such as the rushing of a current, or the dashing of the waves upon the shore.—Large bodies of *clay* are never transported like sand in this way, or if this should be thought possible, they will not be deposited in regular horizontal beds. Wherever such beds are found, they prove incontestibly, that over the spot where they now lie, waters rendered turbid by the presence of particles of clay, which they held suspended, have stood till the clay was deposited. A single deposition will seldom be sufficient to account for the appearances. When the bed is thick, and especially if it separate readily into thin laminæ, or if it be made up of alternate laminæ of clay and sand, it will follow, that the same cause has operated there a number of times—that waters holding particles of fine clay suspended, have been repeatedly brought to the spot and detained there, till the earthy matters they contained have subsided.

All these appearances are exhibited by our low country. It is true, as has been already observed, that individual strata are of moderate extent and very variable thickness and composition, yet their appearance is such as to force conviction upon the mind, that they have been deposited from water at rest, and that considerable time was occupied in their formation. They are horizontal or nearly so. The beds of clay are sometimes free from admixtures of sand, but composed of a great number of layers, many of them not thicker than a wafer, that have evidently been added in succession, and sometimes there are alternate layers of clay and sand, from a twelfth to a quarter of an inch in thickness.

4. *The strata of the low country were formed in the bed of the sea, and this district became dry land either by a depression of the level of the ocean, or by the elevation of its bed, by a force operating from beneath.*

In support of this proposition, I can offer only the single argument, upon which all our conclusions in the science of geology must necessarily rest, that, it will account for all the appearances—the perfect preservation of the most delicate ridges, furrows, and processes of the shells—the uniformity of their characters, and the aspect of the beds of clay and sand. The particular by which the geologists of the present day are most remarkably distinguished from their predecessors of the last age, is the extreme caution with which they make their deductions. We are compelled by the evidence that surrounds us on every side, to admit the occurrence of ancient revolutions in the condition of the globe, of the particular causes of which we shall probably remain forever in darkness. The effects and attendant circumstances are so remote from any thing we are in the habit of witnessing, that we are at a loss to conceive of any cause adequate to their production. All that we can do in these cases is to classify the facts. But the nearer we approach to our own age, with the greater safety, apparently, may we reason from the effects to the cause. It is what I have ventured to do in the preceding pages; it being acknowledged on all hands that the formation of the low country is among the more recent geological phenomena. Having satisfied my own mind of the cerrectness of the views here taken, I determined to submit them to the consideration of geologists; believing that the establishment of a sound and accurate theory, or even an approach to it, always affords us essential aid in the further prosecution of our investigations. If their correctness shall be admitted, there will appear to be no improbability in the idea, that our sand and clay have not been brought to us, from the gulf of Mexico, but are the debris of rocks, that have been worn to pieces in the neighborhood of the places where they now lie, and strewed over the bottom of the sea—sand, from unknown causes, having been deposited in some situations, and clay in others.

Which of these causes, just specified, has produced this encroachment of the land upon the sea—whether a depression of the level of the ocean, or an elevation of its bed, we have no means of determining, from evidence furnished on the spot. We meet, occasionally, amongst the sand hills, with a sandstone and conglomerate of a tolerably firm texture, of which the people living where it occurs, say that it has been melted. But the marks of fusion are not as distinct as they are in the trap rocks. The question will probably be decided in favor of elevation, on the ground of what has been observed and settled in other countries.

Age of the low Country.

The shells that occur in it prove it to be a recent member of the series of strata, but the forests, by which it has long been covered, prove the era of its emerging from the sea, to be considerably remote. In digging the Clubfoot and Harlow canal, near the mouth of the Neuse river, the remains of both the mastodon and elephant were found. The races to which these remains belonged, are supposed to have become extinct, either before or at the time of the last great catastrophe, that changed the face of the globe.—The low country was inhabited, by these animals, therefore, before the time of the deluge recorded in the scriptures.

I am very respectfully, yours,

E MITCHELL.

University of North-Carolina, Oct. 10, 1827.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Washington, August 5, 1828.

GENTLEMEN:—The enclosed sermon, translated from the Arabic, and delivered I suppose, by one of the Mufti, I send you for publication, under the impression it will afford to many of the readers of your valuable paper some amusement, as well on account of its singularity as its novelty. Its elegance of style and lofty expressions surpass any composition on so small a scale I have seen.

Most respectfully,
your ob't serv't.

A MAHOMETAN SERMON,

Delivered at Algiers.

The attributes of the Deity were the subject of the Priest's discourse; and after some exordium, he elevated his voice, and exclaimed:

God alone is Immortal!

Abraham and Solomon have slept with their fathers; Cadijah, the first-born of faith; Ayesma, the beloved; Omar, the meek; Omri, the benevolent, the companions of the Apostle, and the sent of God himself; all died—but God, Most High, Most Holy, liveth forever! Infinites are to Him as the numerals of arithmetic to the sons of Adam! The earth shall vanish before the decrees of His eternal destiny; but He liveth and reigneth forever!

God alone is omniscient!

Michael, whose wings are full of eyes, is blind before Him! The dark night unto Him is as the rays of morning; for he noticed the creeping of the small and in the dark night upon the black stone; and apprehendeth the motion of an atom in the open air.

God alone is omnipresent!

He toucheth the immensity of space as a point; He moveth the depths of the Ocean, and Mount Atlas is hidden by the sole of His foot! He breatheth fragrant odours to cheer the blessed in Paradise, and enliveneth the palid frame in the profoundest hell!

God alone is omnipotent!

He thought, and worlds were created; He frowneth, and they dissolve into smoke; He smiteth and the torments of the damned are suspended. The thunderings of Hermon are the whisperings of His voice! The rustlings of His attire causeth lightning and an earthquake: and with the shadow of His garment He blotteth out the Sun!

God alone is merciful!

When He forged His immutable decrees on the anvils of eternal wisdom, He tempered the miseries of the human race in the fountains of pity. When He laid the foundations of the world, He dropped a tear upon the embryo miseries of unborn men; and that tear falling through the immeasurable lapses of time, shall quench the glowing flames of the bottomless pit. He sent his Prophet into the world to enlighten the darkness of the tribes; and hath prepared the pavilions of the Houri for the repose of the true believers.

God alcnoe is just!

He chains the latent cause to the distant event, and binds them both immutably fast to the fitness of things. He decreed the unbeliever to wander amid the whirlwind of error, and suited his soul to future torment. He promulgated the ineffable creed, and the germs of countless souls of believers which existed in the contemplation of the Deity expanded at the sound. His justice refreshed the faithful, while the damned spirits confessed it in despair.

God alone is one!

Abraham, the faithful knew it; Moses declared it amidst the thunderings of Sinai; Jesus pronounced it and the messenger of God, the sword of his vengeance, filled the world with that immutable truth. Surely there is ONE GOD, IMMORTAL, OMNISCIENT, OMNIPRESENT, MOST MERCIFUL and JUST, and Mahomet is his Apostle!

A SELF MADE MAN.

Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, was the son of poor parents: the business marked out to him for life was the sedentary and laborious employment of a shoemaker. But while his hand wrought in his humble, though useful occupation, a providential occurrence led him to aspire after a higher station in life. He was requested by a friend to seek for him legal advice at a neighboring town. The precision and accuracy with which he made known the case to the attorney consulted, excited surprise, and led to the intimation that his mind was fitted to higher pursuits. But how could this hint be improved? The advantages of education were not within his reach. Even should he relax his daily toil, want and suffering were near to him and to those he loved.

"Alone the oar he plied: the rapids nigh—
To pause but for a moment, was to die."

Neither at that time, were there kind, liberal patrons, or generous associations, to which he might look with hope of assistance. He saw that all his resources were in himself, and he resolved that the power of these resources should be tried; and in the strength of this resolution, he rose from the bench of the shoemaker, seated himself in the Halls of our Congress, and when there, he took his place with the first. For powers of discrimination, and for solidity of judgment, he had not his superior in that assembly of mighty men. Yes, this was the man whom Fisher Ames, when he had been prevented from hearing a debate, felt it safe to follow in his vote, *for he always voted right*. This is the man, too, of whom the late illustrious Jefferson declared, that *he never said a foolish thing in his life*; and yet this same man was a *self made man*. *Prof. Newman.*

Distance of the Fixed Stars.—Dr. Brinkley (the Bishoy of Cloyne) has found that the star *a* Lyræ has a parallax of 1 min. 1 sec; or, what is the same thing, that the radius of the earth's annual orbit would, if seen from that star, subtend an angle of 1 min. 1 sec.; hence it follows, that its distance is 20,159,665,000 miles.—Sir William Herschel, from repeated measurements, considers the diameter of this star as three-tenths of a second; and consequently, its diameter must be three thousand times greater than that of the sun, 2,659,000,000 miles, or three fourths of the size of the whole solar system, as circumscribed by the orbit of the Georgium Sidus.

Quarterly Review.

Warts and Corns.—It is stated that the bark of a willow tree, burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, corns, or excrescences on any part of the body.

The N. Y. Christian Advocate has 25,000 subscribers.